COMMANDERS DIGEST

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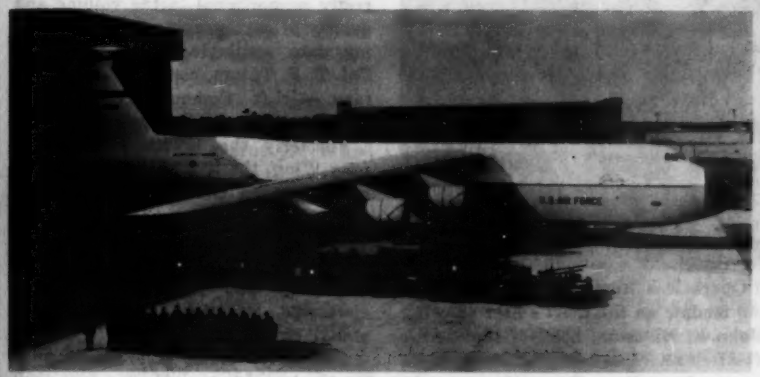

TYPICAL LOAD—The Air Force C-5 Galaxy lines up with the kind of Army load it will be able to carry in Military Airlift Command service. Total load, including 50 troops and accompanying equipment, weighs 256,000 pounds. Included are an M109 howitzer; an M113 armored personnel carrier; an M577 armored command post; two 2½-ton trucks towing 1½-ton trailers; three ¼-ton trucks with one 106mm recoilless rifle each; a ¼-ton truck towing a ¼-ton trailer; two 5-ton trucks towing 105mm howitzers; and three ¼-ton ambulances. With this load, the C-5 could fly more than 2,900 miles nonstop at about 530 m.p.h.

Services Take Steps to Solve Personnel Retention Problems

The retention of trained personnel is a prime concern shared by military and civilian organizations alike. In the military, manpower management officials of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps have instituted increased emphasis and special programs to positively alleviate the growing problem.

The problem is considered to be serious enough for all services to require personal attention from commanders, which, in turn, will assure positive accomplishment of all special programs.

Reasons for individual non-selection of military service as a career have been the subject of extensive study. A multitude of areas, evaluated as possible influences capable of increasing the attractiveness of this traditional life, have been isolated and considered for application. In the past, the greater attention was placed upon the so-called "tangible" incentives such as pay, allowances, benefits and housing, all of which are difficult for each of the services to improve individually.

While all services continue to search for improvement in these needed areas, concurrently they have undertaken supporting studies which are strongly indicating that there are other approaches, within the capability of individual service commanders, which will greatly encourage all categories of military personnel to remain on active duty.

While the most apparent difficulties in service retention seem to be appli-

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LBJ Signs Bill Changing Military Court System

President Johnson has signed legislation providing additional protection for members of the armed forces by creating an independent court system within the military that is free from command pressures and control.

In his remarks before signing the Military Justice Act of 1968, President Johnson noted that the man who wears the uniform of his country today does not discard his right to fair treatment under our laws.

The first step came in 1950. "It was then," the President said, "that our servicemen and women were given the Uniform Code of Military Justice—the most sweeping development in military law in all of American history.

"When President Harry Truman signed it into life, he was able to say that 'the democratic ideal of equality is further advanced.'

"Today we believe we advance it again. The Military Justice Act of 1968 . . . will stand proudly beside the 1950 law."

Specifically, the Act will provide protection for servicemen by increasing and extending the right to legal representation to accused who are tried by special courts-martial; providing for military judges at special courts-martial in certain cases, and giving accused persons an absolute right to refuse trial by summary courts-martial.

The act, signed into law by President Johnson on Oct. 24, also provides for a form of post-trial "bail," improves trial and appellate procedures, and provides new protections against improper command influence.

The new law will remove obstacles

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NORFOLK PREMIERE—Chief of Naval Operations Adm. Thomas H. Moorer takes a close look at the Apollo 7 command module on the craft's first showing at the Norfolk, Va., Naval Air Station. John K. Hirasaki, head of the NASA team, charged with de-activating the craft after its 11-day orbital flight, gives the admiral details. Adm. Moorer was in town for a Navy Day address to the Norfolk Navy League chapter.

Adm. Moorer Says U.S. Must Support Strong Maritime Program

"The military posture of the United States must be flexible enough to respond quickly by the discriminate and selective use of force to the degree required in our self-defense in any particular situation," said Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chief of Naval Operations.

Speaking before the Navy League of the United States in Norfolk, Va., Oct. 24, Admiral Moorer said this was one of many basic beliefs that the Navy has concerning the vital necessity of a maritime nation much as the U.S. to support a strong maritime program.

He mentioned that two recent happenings have given the U.S. a good deal of cause for concern and, "have reaffirmed the importance of sea power as an element of our national preparedness and defense.

"The recent and rather shocking events in Czechoslovakia are still ringing in the minds of free people all over the world. It is not difficult for you and for me to reaffirm our belief that the major world-wide force challenging all of us is still communism.

"In addition, perhaps the most visible and quickly emerging evidence of this force is the surge of Soviet sea power which is taking place in the sixties. It follows that the role of our Navy must assume, and will assume, greater importance in our national security if we are to meet this threat in the seventies."

Admiral Moorer emphasized three main points: the Navy's beliefs upon which all of the Navy's policy actions and eventual hardware are based; the Soviet threat at sea; and the progress being made in new weapons programs which will guarantee quality, modernity and strength in the future.

"It is with this future in mind that I address the facts of life in what I would term America's new sea power era."

Some of the basic beliefs of the Navy according to the Admiral are: coordinated combat power and the Navy's role in support of the other services; a capability for causing

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AF Cartography Chief Stresses Significance Of Map-Makers' Work

"The progress of civilization is directly proportional to the volume and quality of cartographic and map making data available," said Air Force Col. T. P. Tatum, commander of Military Airlift Command's Aerospace Cartographic and Geodetic Service.

Formerly the 1370th Photo Mapping Wing, the new service gained its new name on Oct. 8. Headquartered at Forbes AFB, Kan., the new organization includes in its mission precision aerial photography, electronic controlled photography and aerial electronic, gravity, ICBM site and stellar camera surveys.

Currently, teams are working in South America and Vietnam as well as in the United States. Under the "follow the sun" concept in South America, one team is performing cartographic and geodetic missions in Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, Ecuador and Colombia as weather patterns dictate.

The "follow the sun" concept involves moving from place to place to photograph areas while the sun is out in that area.

One of the most significant accomplishments of the unit was the geodetic tie completed in 1960 which, for the first time, connected the European and North American continents accurately.

In photographing and measuring the earth, some surprising facts have come to light. Cuba, for example, was 1,200 feet from its proper location and the Grand Bahama Island was located on maps more than six miles from its actual position.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

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Military Justice Act

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in the present law which prevent the conducting of court-martial trials in the full spirit and intent of decisions and opinions of the United States Court of Military Appeals. That court, in interpreting the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) (enacted in 1950; reenacted and codified in 1956) has done as much as can be done without statutory change to place into effect a true judge and jury system in the conduct of courts-martial trials.

No longer is the law officer (now renamed "military judge") a mere legal advisor to the court-martial as he was before 1950. The court has placed upon him a true judicial role which he could not fulfill effectively without changes in the UCMJ. The new law (as contained in H.R. 15971, and signed into law by the President), provides these changes.

In addition, the act modernizes and streamlines courts-martial procedure, brings that procedure into closer accord with the procedure followed in the federal district courts under the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedures and enhances the prestige and effectiveness of the military judge so that his judicial stature and authority in the courtroom will more nearly approximate that of a civilian trial judge.

The Department of Defense has been urging enactment of many of the key features in the new law for years. The "DOD Omnibus Bill" introduced in 1953 and subsequently for several sessions of Congress, without action, included many of the provisions of the present act.

President Johnson noted in his remarks how the new law enlarges the right of the individual soldier by giving him trained legal defense when he is tried by a special court-martial.

He also said "we in America have always prided ourselves on giving our men and women in uniform excellent medical service, superb training, the best equipment that money can buy.

"Now, with this bill," he continued, "we believe we are going to give them first-class legal services as well . . . I am so pleased that it goes to the root of the system, which all of these men and women defend for all of us—the right of every citizen to justice and to fairness under the law."

A list of the key provisions of H.R. 15971, and direct benefits to members of the armed forces, follows:

1—Accused may be tried by military judge sitting alone (jury-waived trial) at a general or special court-martial upon request by the accused and approval of the military judge.

2—Bad conduct discharge may not be adjudged by a special court-martial unless verbatim record of trial is made, accused detailed legally qualified counsel; and a military judge detailed to the court unless military judge cannot be obtained due to physical conditions or military exigencies.

MERITORIOUS UNIT—Maj. Gen. Julian J. Ewell, CG, 9th Infantry Div., places a streamer on the colors of the 9th Signal Battalion. The streamer was presented to signify presentation of the Army's Meritorious Unit Award for the period Dec. 19, 1966 to Dec. 18, 1967.

3—At all special courts-martial, accused must be afforded opportunity to be represented by legally qualified counsel unless such counsel cannot be obtained due to physical condition or military exigencies.

4—Accused has absolute right to trial by summary court-martial even though he has been offered and has refused punishment under Article 15.

5—Permits accused to petition for such a new trial in any court-martial case within two years after approval of sentence by convening authority. (Previously the law provided one year period and extended only to cases in which sentence included death, dismissal, dishonorable discharge, bad conduct discharge, or confinement for one year or more.)

6—The new law provides authority for deferring the service of a sentence to confinement during appellate review upon application of the accused and approval of the convening authority. (So-called "bail.")

Among the indirect benefits to servicemen through improvement of the courts-martial System are the following examples:

1—Reorganizes the Boards of Review into one Court of Military Review for each military department. The court will be divided into panels. A Chief Judge will be appointed who has certain administrative authority over the court. Civilians may be appointed.

2—Strengthens prohibitions against command influence; prohibits rating officers from considering or evaluating an officer's performance as a member of a court-martial; prohibits rating officers from giving rated officer less favorable rating because of the zeal with which he represented any accused before a court-martial.

America's Commitment to Europe

THE VITAL PARTNERSHIP-II

How do we in the West apply what Czechoslovakia has taught us to the course that must now be charted for the decade ahead?

The major issues which confronted us before the August invasion remain and will be with us for years to come. Central among these issues, and of vital concern to the Western Alliance in the 1970s, are two basic questions:

—How do we reduce the possibilities of major power confrontation?

—How do we see to the security of the Western Alliance?

Major Power Confrontation

Despite Czechoslovakia, the West must not—in a fit of pique or from a sense of frustration—quit the search for ways to eliminate the dangers of a major war with the Soviet Union. While the threat of nuclear destruction continues, so long as we face the very real possibility of an expensive and fruitless missile race, and so long as there remains the danger of a major power confrontation in the Middle East, we must—for the sake of all humanity—continue our dialogue with the Soviet Union.

Over the years the United States has kept its Western European allies informed of our negotiations with the Russians and consulted with them on the course of these negotiations. But the advice we have received from our allies has at times been contradictory. At other times, it has appeared to us to be based more on a fear that the two super-powers would divide the world than on a realization that a way must be found to end an arms race which could destroy us all.

The United States does not seek to negotiate over the heads of Western Europe. But neither can we be asked to subordinate what we consider to be interests vital to world peace and stability to the divided councils of an often uncertain Western Europe.

A Unified Western Europe

What, then, is the answer? It is, of course, a unified and powerful Western Europe whose voice cannot be ignored by the super-powers. I recognize that this is "conventional wisdom" and that many of us—on both sides of the Atlantic—have been saying precisely this for years. But, unfortunately, the ingenuity of man has thus far found no other solution.

I can think of no better way to put the issue than to quote from your own report, which says in part:

". . . there is a definite need for closer, more organized and more permanent consultations than in the past. If such consultations are to be a true dialogue between Europe and the United States, there must be cohesion in Europe if it is to be a true partner for the United States."

Security of the Western Alliance

It is regrettable that it took the tragedy of Czechoslovakia to bring immediacy to our concern for a strong and united Western Alliance. Hopefully, the Soviet invasion will put to rest the claim—prevalent in some circles over the past few years—that there no longer is a "Soviet threat," and that NATO stands in the way of better relations between East and West. Assuredly, 1968 is not 1948, but the Soviets still dispose of massive military power in the heart of Europe and we can legitimately ask whether they will always be cautious in its use.

I have heard it argued that Czechoslovakia shows only that the Kremlin uses its military power to maintain hegemony in Eastern Europe. But—given the Russian sense of insecurity that was so much a factor in the invasion—we must ask whether this same insecurity could not some day lead the Soviets to take a more rash step.

The lesson for us is evident. We must maintain defensive forces at a level which will impel the Soviets to conclude that no political objective could possibly be worth the risk of an armed clash with the West.

But there are those who tell us that NATO's military arrangements are no longer appropriate to the situation in Europe. True, this kind of talk was more in vogue before Czechoslovakia, but the same view continues to be held by some, even today.

Yet it was to NATO that we all looked for reassurance in the days immediately following the Czech invasion. And this, I contend, was a revealing reaction. Most Western Europeans—as most Americans—still turn to NATO in time of trouble. We no longer look upon threats to the peace in Europe as matters to be handled by each of us as best we can. Instead, we react in terms of the *common* defense.

It would be a major tragedy should this concept be lost, for it is in the area of defense that Western Europe and the United States have progressed farthest down the road to common action and unity of purpose.

We in the Atlantic Alliance have committed ourselves to the common defense in the event of attack. But, we have gone further. In order to give that commitment meaning—in order to make it clear to any aggressor that we mean what we say—we have established a unified command system and an elaborate structure for joint planning and consultation. As an earnest of our own intentions, the United States has for more than 20 years kept hundreds of thousands of American troops in Europe.

The single most important task in the field of foreign affairs which U.S. and West European leaders will face in the next decade is "the management of the vital partnership between Western Europe and the United States," says Under Secretary of State Nicholas deB. Katzenbach.

Mr. Katzenbach addressed this remark to the Assembly of Western European Union (WEU) in Paris on October 16. WEU is a seven-nation group composed of Britain and the six members of the Common Market. Its members consult on collective defense and economic, social and cultural policies.

Here is Part II of excerpts from Mr. Katzenbach's address. Part I was published in the November 2 issue of COMMANDERS DIGEST.

America's commitment to Western Europe remains as firm today as it ever was. It is a commitment which will remain as firm in 1978 as it is in 1968.

U.S. Role in the Future

But what about America's role in Europe's defense in the coming years? As your own report indicates, many Americans—some of them in our Congress—have begun to question the need for the continued presence of more than 200,000 American troops in Europe. These people have long argued that if Western Europe is not prepared to do more in its own defense, we cannot be expected to carry our present burden. The Czech crisis has silenced them for the moment, but not forever.

I happen to believe that those who hold this view are very wrong. But, I also recognize that, as my countrymen re-examine their role in the world, this counsel may well receive more general acceptance. I am not prepared to argue that this is a just view, but it is likely to be a practical political problem both here and in my country.

If America is to do what it must for our common defense in the 1970s, the United States and Western Europe will have to arrive at a common assessment of our political and security interests and decide just how far each of us is prepared to go in meeting the costs of defending those interests.

Western Europe has the resources to do what is necessary. But what we Americans often feel is lacking is a Western European unity of will and purpose to allocate those resources in a more efficient manner. Until Western Europe summons this will—and the institutions to turn this will into purpose—it will remain dependent to an excessive degree on the determination of the American people to carry what they are coming to believe is more than their share of the burden for the common defense.

History on the Side of Unity

To many, what I have said today will be but another example of a naive American who has totally ignored the practical realities of political life in Western Europe—realities which, for the moment, they say, preclude further moves toward Western European unity.

I recognize that the hopeful progress toward a more unified Western Europe has—for a time—been slowed. But I also believe that the progress made over the past two decades is an amazing accomplishment of significant and lasting historical importance. Rather than despair of temporary setbacks, we should take confidence from the fact that Europe has moved so far in so short a time.

History is, I believe, on the side of unity. The promise of the future is a new Europe in which the past 20 years is but prologue to the realization of the hopes of the Adenauers, diGasperis, Schumans and Monnets.

Our obligation is to keep the vision of a United Europe alive so that the new generation—less committed to ideas of the past—can carry forward the work already so well begun.

A Responsible Friend and Critic

Now let me say one final word about why so many Americans hope for the day when Western Europe can speak with one voice.

Most of us, I think, recognize that a unified Western Europe will not come without cost to the United States. But it is a price we are prepared to pay, for the benefits would exceed the costs.

What we seek—for our own sake as well as for that of all free peoples—is a responsible friend and critic who shares our commitment to the democratic process, and whose view of the world is much like ours. A friend and critic whose experience and sense of history provide a view of the world similar to, but not exactly like, our own. We need a partner who can share our worries, responsibilities and opportunities. For no nation should too long—for the sake of its own soul—be so largely responsible, as we have been forced to be, for the fate of the world.

But responsibility cannot really be shared unless the partnership is one in which the partners are close to parity in power. For power carries with it its own responsibilities, and colors the way in which those who carry it look at problems. So long as power is held disproportionately, burdens and decisions will be carried disproportionately as well.

This, then, is how we must address the next decade. We can remain passive in the face of the atavism of a passing generation or we can fight—as you in the Assembly of Western European Union are fighting—to bring new meaning to our vital partnership.

U.S. Maritime Strength (Continued from Page 2)

damage to a potential adversary; a good portion of our nuclear delivery system should be sea-based; an adequate deterrence will make limited wars more probable than general war; the capability for a rapid adjustment of forces, plans and tactic; and the maintaining of mobile streamlined forces which can operate at sea on a self-sufficient, sustained basis.

Then he emphasized, "The Navy believes that the roles of all the Armed Forces are played best if they are coordinated, and that the combined strengths of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force forces employed in concert is far greater than the sum of their separate strengths.

"No matter how complex or how awesome you build the weapons of war, man is still the vital element of our defense team. Men fight battles—men win wars."

Admiral Moorer pointed out that in a mere 10 years the Soviet Union, with dedication of purpose, large outlays of funds, and with priorities equivalent to or even surpassing their space program, "has transferred itself from a maritime nonentity to the world's second largest sea power.

"It is no secret that one of the U.S. Navy's highest priority efforts is to develop and maintain the capability to counter this threat."

He said when taken in combination, it becomes apparent that the importance of sea power is accelerating because, "the forward movement of our military technology is toward the greater use of ships at sea; the necessary evolving of new strategies which open to the seas to assure our security; the many geographical advantages which the oceans and seas offer us; and the rapid diminishment of U.S. overseas bases.

"These," said the admiral, are the signposts pointing to the increased need and increased use of seapower for our military security, for our economic viability and for our political stability.

"The future of the Navy closely embraces this fast pace of technology and the Navyman cannot allow himself to keep his knowledge in a deep freeze. He must constantly adjust and gain new skills to master the future weapons systems and reap the full security value of our potential."

The Navy is working on many new programs and hardware Admiral Moorer said. He mentioned the recently commissioned John F. Kennedy, the last conventionally powered carrier, and the laying of the keel for the nuclear carrier Nimitz as well as having contracts for two new nuclear powered frigates.

The destroyer program calls for new multi-purpose destroyers called the DX. These include a guided missile version and nuclear powered frigate. "These will be the first multipurpose destroyers built by our Navy in over six years and will replace the hard charging WWII destroyers."

A new amphibious landing ship, fast attack submarines, a new VFX-1 multipurpose fighter and a new carrier based twin jet aircraft, also are planned.

"On the strategic side," he said, "the follow-on to the Polaris system is the Poseidon system which will have a greater number of warheads, and we have under study several ship-based antiballistic missile systems which we believe can blend with a land-based system to give our nation a better defense-in-depth.

"Thus I submit, that our job is to move out and establish an even stronger environment of confidence and pride in sea power."

ZUCKERT AWARD—Maj. Gen. Joseph R. DeLuca (center), Chief of Staff, Supply, Headquarters Air Force Logistics Command, receives the 1968 Zuckert Management award from former Air Force Secretary Eugene M. Zuckert (right) at the Pentagon as current Air Force Secretary Harold Brown looks on. Gen. DeLuca was cited for managing a supply program resulting in savings of nearly $42 million for the year.

Services Study Retention Problems (Continued from Page 1)

cable to the first-term enlisted population, the retention of officers—particularly in the junior grades—is fast becoming of special concern.

Many of these young officers believe that benefits available to all as junior civilian executives are far superior to those offered by a military career. Additionally, in growing numbers, they are subscribing to the theory that military life imposes an unusually severe hardship on their families because of the constant separation from home that is traditional to military service.

A recently completed Army study indicated that the higher quality officer, considered most desirable for retention on active duty, responds immediately when given both the authority and responsibility to accomplish assigned missions.

This evaluation readily equates with the civil management theory that the military institution, by its basic organization, offers more varied and immediately available positions of authority to younger executive capability than can any private concern.

Successful qualities of leadership, transmitted to the junior officer by association with his superiors, plus the assignment of challenging duties and, most importantly, suitable recognition for good performance are all considered to be key factors in the accomplishment of career motivation for undecided young officers.

The four services all strongly agree that job satisfaction is of primary importance in retaining all individuals, commissioned and enlisted alike. The right man in the right job will lead to a positive career decision.

Each of the individual services have various special programs effected to help improve the situation. Generally, these programs have a great similarity due to the unspoken agreement reached by all services as to the real basis of their difficulties.

A newly instituted Marine Corps program keys the retention effort not only to company grade, or junior officers, but to all other commissioned grades as well. The newly activated Career planning Branch at Headquarters Marine Corps is designed to support, by direct communication to all field commands, the efforts of the personnel monitors who have individual interest in every Marine, both officer and enlisted.

The Air Force has a similar program which allows officers direct contact with an Officer Career Development Division at Randolph AFB, Tex. Any career problem which cannot be resolved at the local level may be directed to a team of specially trained counsellors at Randolph without following the normal chain of command.

The Army has had such a program in existence for some time and directs officer and enlisted careers through the Office of Personnel Operations in the Pentagon. This office keeps close tabs on Army personnel and not only plans a career but can implement the action necessary for development. In addition, a newly formed retention branch in the Pentagon monitors the extensive program.

A Retention Plans and Programs Division at the Navy Bureau of Personnel was recently formed and is geared to develop, recommend and monitor plans and programs to achieve the desired officer and enlisted retention goals.

Army and the Air Force virtually assure the grade of captain at the end of a three year period while the Navy and Marine Corps, promoting against their grade limitations, have a very high percentage attaining similar grades in the same period of time.

The difference between being a reserve officer on active duty and a regular officer can often lead to a positive career decision. Within limitations, all services generally offer this group a chance to go regular early in their careers, helping to assure retention.

All services will usually offer regular officer commissions to distinguished military ROTC graduates of the many colleges and other sources of entry.

Each of the services generally agree that a large factor in solving motivation and retention problems must be personalized service. Personal involvement all up and down the line is needed.

TAKING ON STORES—The aircraft carrier USS America and the destroyer USS Harry E. Hubbard rearm, refuel and replenish their supplies in one stop from the fast combat support ship USS Camden (center). The America and the Camden are two of the newest ships helping to interdict supply routes between North Vietnam and the Viet Cong in the South. Both were commissioned in 1965.

WEATHERMEN CITED—Capt. Ron Gauss, USAF, Commander, Det. 9, 30th Weather Squadron, 1st Weather Wing, receives the Williams Air Weather Service Award from Maj. Gen. Charles J. Quilter, Commanding General, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, in Vietnam. The award, named for Col. Randolph P. Williams, who organized the Weather Service, goes to the outstanding detachment performing as a "weather station," with an observing or briefing function. function.

Servicemen Cautioned on Customs Regulations in Overseas Areas

Servicemen now overseas and those expecting such a move have been cautioned to make certain that U.S. Government Customs regulations are not violated when mailing or transporting souvenirs purchased there.

U.S. Treasury Department regulations specifically prohibit American citizens—civilian tourists as well as servicemen—from purchasing or importing goods of any type made in Communist China, North Korea or North Vietnam.

These regulations have been put into force to prevent these Communist countries from obtaining American currency through the sale of goods, according to the Department of Defense Fact Sheet 54 and Department of the Army Pamphlet 360-608.

Unauthorized goods will be detained by the U.S. Customs and licenses to release such goods are rarely granted, the Fact Sheet says.

Shopping overseas should be done for the most part in the military exchanges. Foreign-made articles on sale there have been checked for quality as well as origin. The sales slip should be retained, however, to prove the purchase later.

Caution was advised when shopping in the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong. It is adjacent to the Communist-controlled mainland of China and many of the items from that country, as well as North Korea and North Vietnam find their way into the markets of that international city.

Many items on sale in Hong Kong —goods of types which are of distinctive Chinese design or have traditionally have been produced in mainland China—may not be purchased or imported unless at the time of purchase you obtain a "Certificate of Origin" acceptable to the U.S. Government.

Involuntary 2nd Tours Of Vietnam Duty Seen Necessary for Some

The length of the Vietnam war, the high manpower turnover stemming from the regular one-year duty tour and the tight supply of seasoned officers and NCOs has resulted in men returning for involuntary second tours of duty in Vietnam.

The bulk of the returnees are in the Army and Marine Corps. The Army will return about 18,000 in 1968 and about 6,000 Marines will go back to Vietnam for the second time.

The Air Force is expecting to send back only about 150 personnel in specialized career fields and the Navy has no plans at this time to send men to SEA involuntarily for a second tour.

Of the Army's 18,000 total, 4,950 will be officers and the remaining 12,-900 enlisted men. The Marine Corps breakout is 1,000 officers and 5,000 enlisted men.

Many career servicemen also are becoming eligible for return because they have been away from the war zone for at least two years.

All services except the Air Force had set two years as the interval between tours, with some exceptions in critical skills. The Air Force tries to give all its men a tour in Vietnam before sending some back for second tours.

The Air Force pointed out that it has just now reached the point where in coming months it will become necessary to return some enlisted specialists for second tours.

The problem is most acute for the Army and Marine Corps since they account for about 80 percent of the 540,500 servicemen in Vietnam. A turnover of 50,000 men a month makes it difficult to maintain a steady flow of key officers and NCOs in Southeast Asia.

This policy will not affect draftees. They have a two-year commitment and may not be returned to the war zone.

In the past, the armed services have been able to count on volunteers to fill the SEA needs.

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